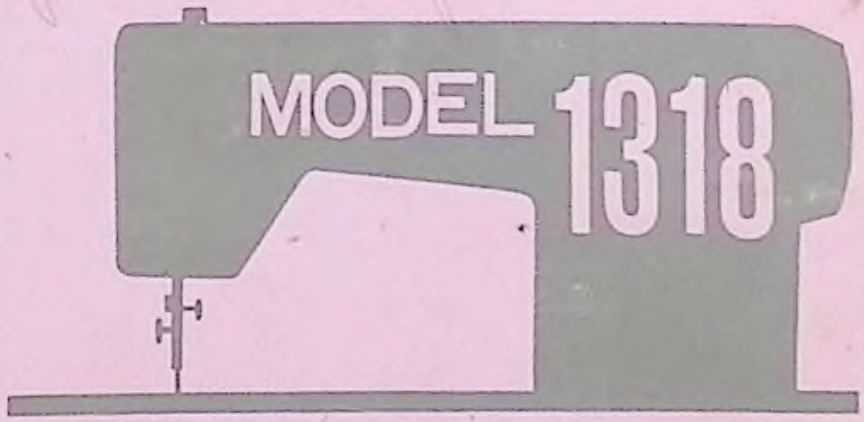
Sears

KENMORE

INSTRUCTIONS



ZIG-ZAG SEWING MACHINE

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Dear Homemaker:

You have just invested in a very fine zigzag sewing machine. Before using your new Kenmore machine, please pause for a moment and carefully read this booklet which contains instructions on how to operate and care for your machine. Specific instructions are given on threading, tension adjustments, cleaning, oiling, etc. This will help you obtain the best sewing results and avoid unnecessary service expense for conditions beyond our control.

Advice on the operation and care of your machine is always available at your nearest Sears Retail Store. Should you have any further questions on your sewing machine, please write to me. When writing mention the complete Model Number shown on the nomenclature plate. You will find this plate identified on Page 2 of this booklet.

Consumer Services Manager
Department 620
Sears, Roebuck and Company
925 South Homan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60607

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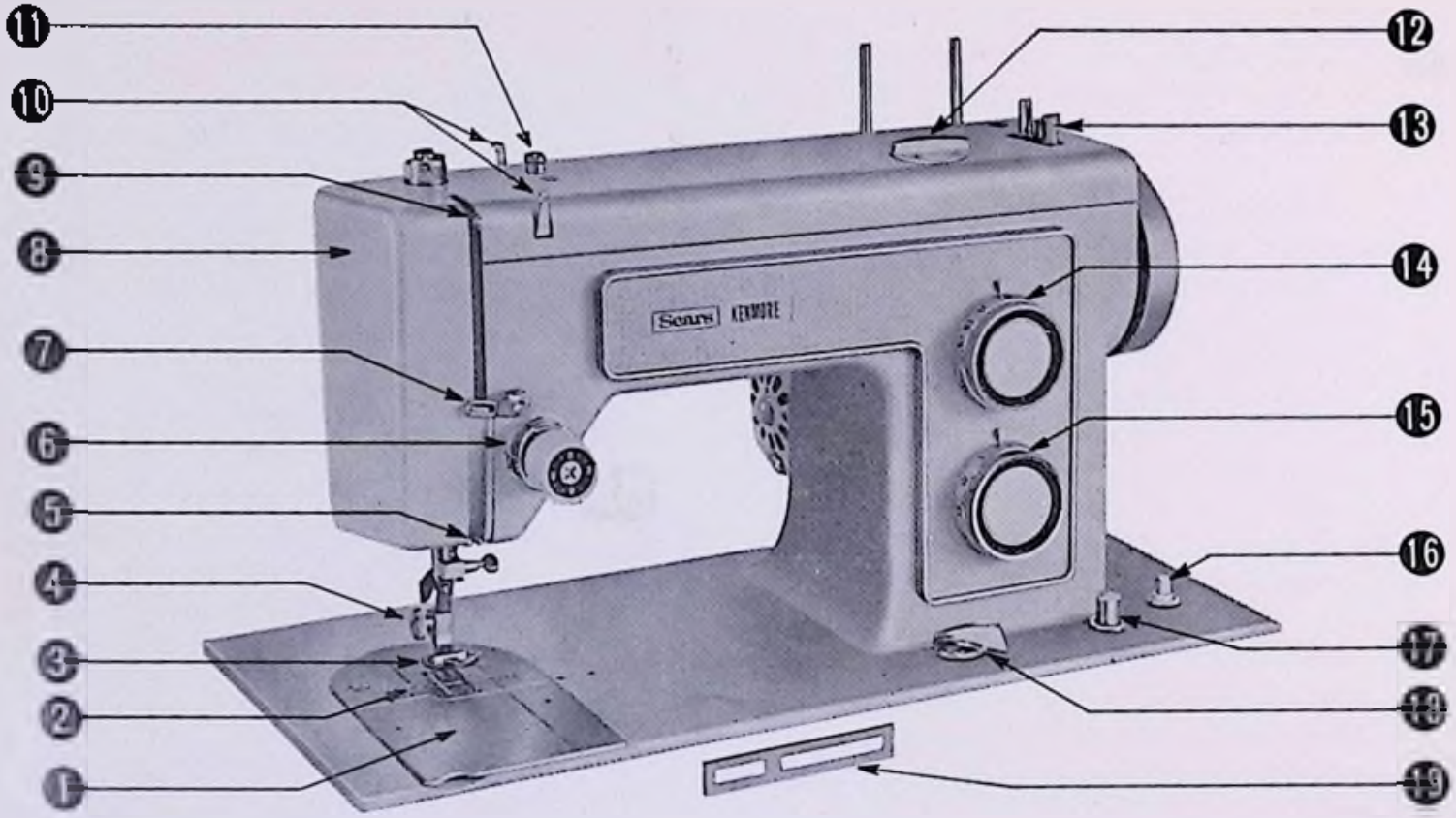
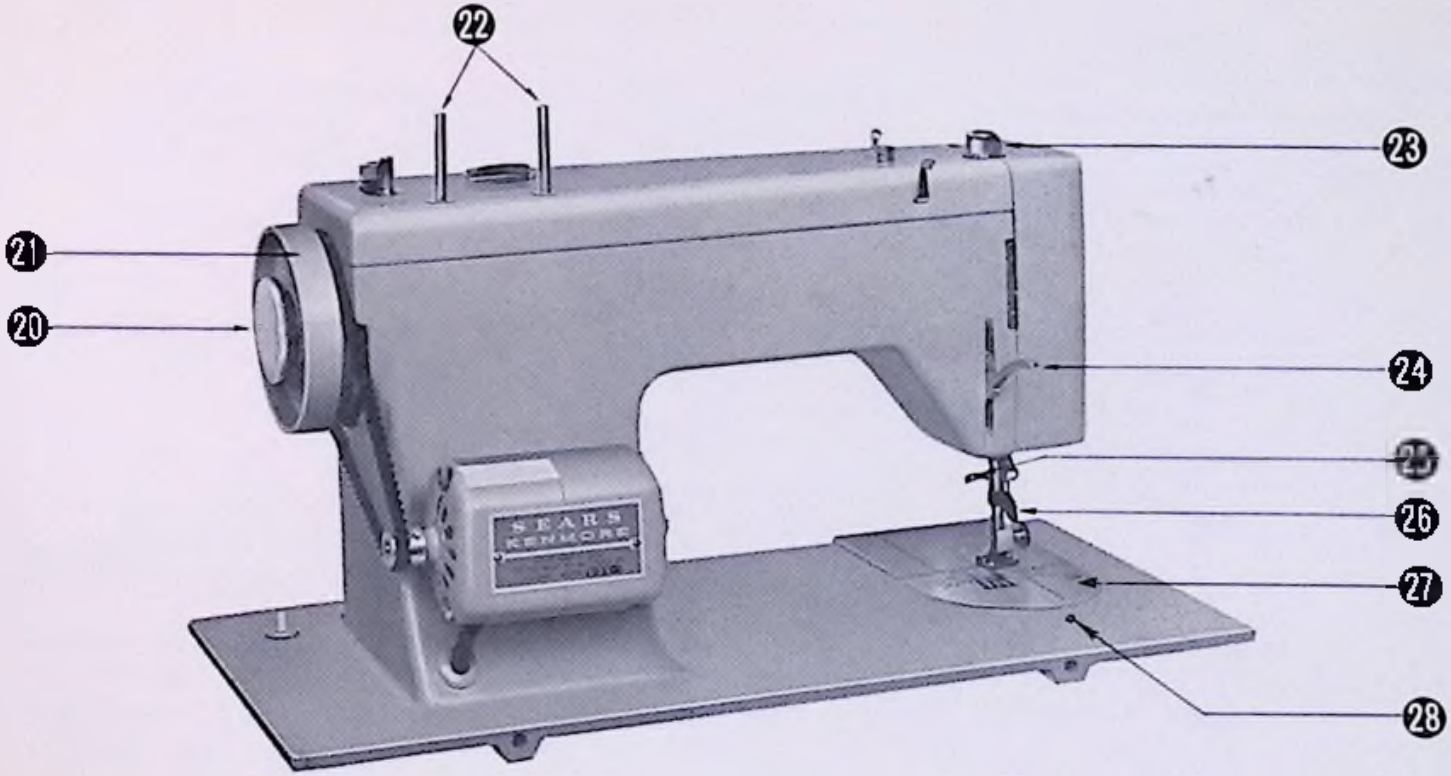
FRONT VIEW

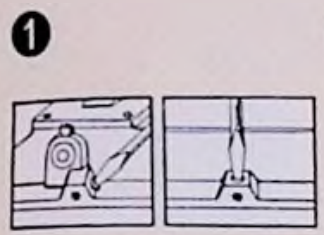


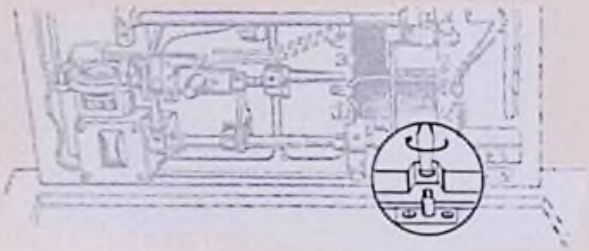
1. Hand Hole Cover Plate
2. Seam Guide Lines
3. Presser Foot
4. Presser Foot Thumb Screw
5. Thread Guide
6. Top Thread Tension Control
7. Thread Guide
8. Face Cover Plate
9. Take-up Lever
10. Upper Thread Guides
11. Bobbin Winder Tension Disc
12. Special Stitch Dial
13. Bobbin Winder
14. Stitch Length Control
15. Stitch Width Control
16. Light and Power Switch
17. Reverse Stitch Control
18. Feed Dog Control
19. Nomenclature Plate

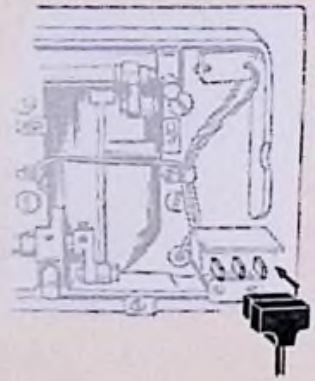
BACK VIEW



20. Clutch Knob
21. Hand Wheel
22. Thread Spool Pins
23. Pressure Regulator
24. Presser Foot Lever
25. Needle Clamp Screw
26. Thread Cutter
27. Needle Plate
28. Buttonhole Guide Plate Screw Hole







INSTALLING MACHINE HEAD IN PORTABLE AND CABINET

Loosen the two hinge screws under holes in the rear edge of the machine bed (1). Raise hinge pins in the cabinet cutout (2). Slip machine head onto the pins and tighten hinge screws securely (3).
Lower machine head to front flap.

Screw spool pins in place. Lay the plastic discs over the spool pins. Discs and pins are packed in the accessory box.

SEWING LIGHT

The sewing light is located inside the face cover plate as shown. It may be turned on or off by pushing the light switch. In order to operate the machine the switch must be on.

To remove bulb, turn light switch off, open the face cover plate by swinging it open, push bulb in slightly, turn bulb clockwise, and remove from socket. To replace push in new bulb and turn counter clockwise. See illustration 4.

CONNECTING MACHINE

Push the speed control plug onto three-prong connector under the bed plate. Plug machine cord into any 110 - 120V wall outlet. See illustration 5.

NEEDLE AND THREAD TABLE

THREAD SIZE	NEEDLE SIZE	FABRIC
Cotton 80 - 100 Synthetic Silk A	9	Chiffon, Fine Silks, Nylon Tricot, Power net.
Cotton 80 - 100 Synthetic Silk A	11	Batiste, Dimity, Organdy, Light weight Velvet and Taffeta, Fine Lace, Light weight Knits, Satin.
Cotton 60 - 80 Synthetic Mercerized 50 - 60	14	Cotton, Cotton Blends, Poplin, Percale, Gingham, Shantung, Pique, Seersucker, Velveteen. Double Knits, Light weight wool, Linen, Leather, Fake Furs, Vinyls.
Cotton 40 - 60 Mercerized 50 Mercerized Heavy Duty	16	Heavy Cotton such as Corduroy, Denim, Decorator Fabrics, Wool, Coating and Suiting.
Cotton 30 - 50 Mercerized Heavy Duty	18	Heavy Twills, Denims, Coatings.

NEEDLE SIZE

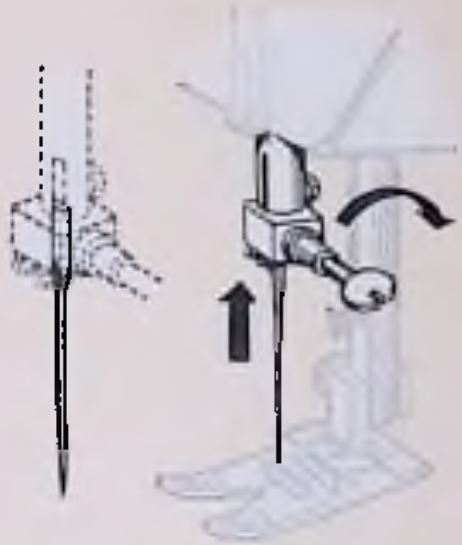
Use KENMORE needles. The size of the needle should conform to the size of the thread and both should be suitable to the material. The same size thread should be used in the bobbin as on the upper part of the machine for ordinary sewing. Never use a bent needle nor one with a blunt point.

This is the exact length of the needle to be used in your machine. Comparison with this illustration will determine whether the needle you have is the correct one for your machine.

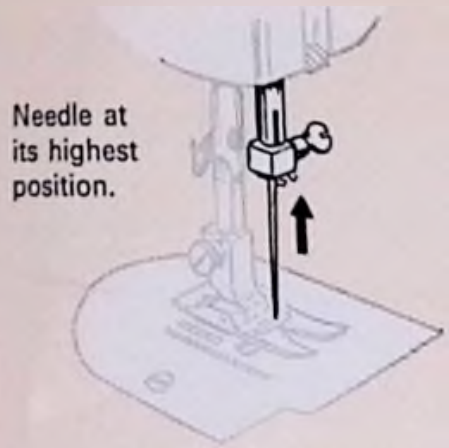
PLACEMENT OF NEEDLE

Raise needle bar to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you. Loosen needle clamp screw. Hold the needle with flat side away from you. Slip the needle as far as it will go into the needle clamp, and tighten the needle clamp screw.

Flat side away from you.



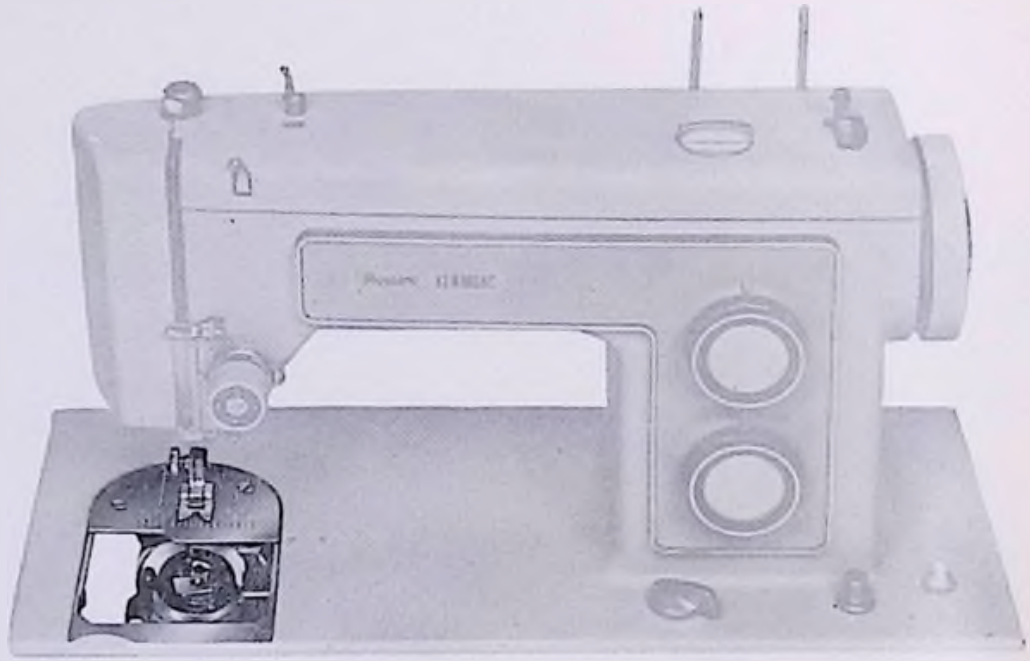
REMOVING BOBBIN CASE FROM SHUTTLE



Needle at its highest position.

Pull out latch.

Pull bobbin case straight out.



WINDING THE BOBBIN

❶

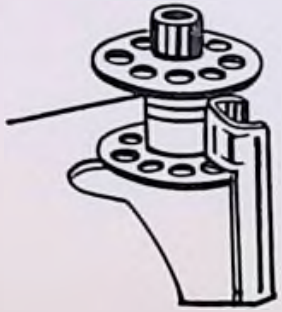
Place thread on spool pin. Draw thread as shown.

❷

Wind thread around bobbin a few times.

❸

Place bobbin onto bobbin winder shaft. Push bobbin winder latch until it clicks.

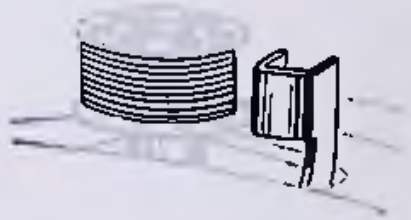


❹

Release clutch by turning clutch knob toward you. Start machine.

❺

When bobbin is full, winding mechanism stops.

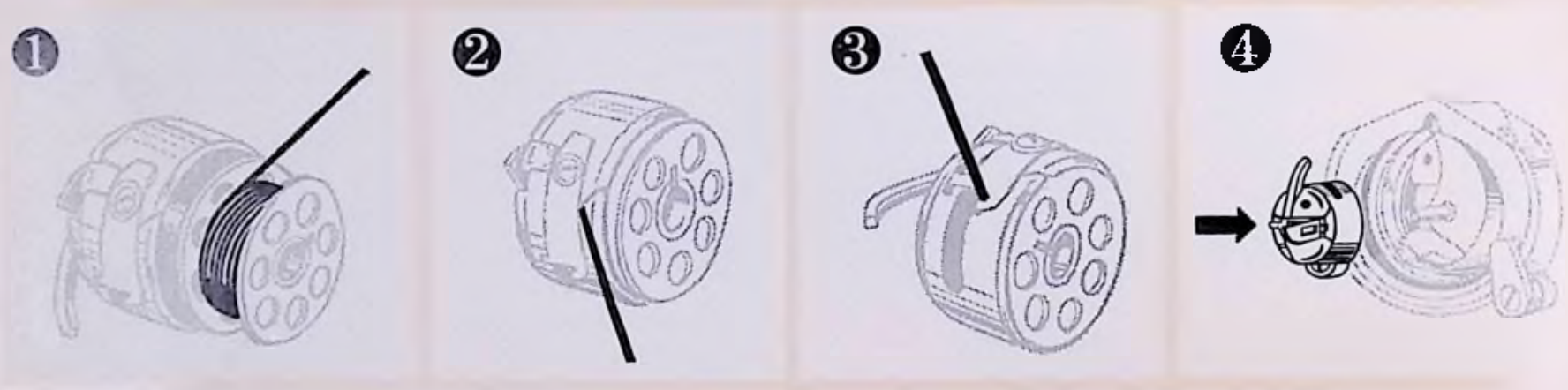


❻

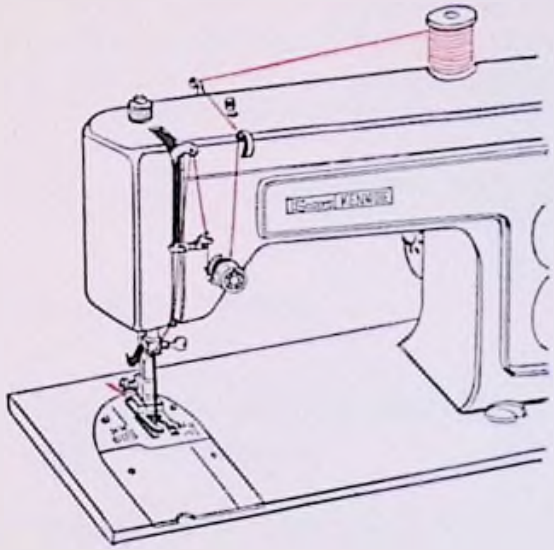
Tighten clutch knob and remove bobbin.

INSERTING BOBBIN INTO BOBBIN CASE·····CASE INTO SHUTTLE

1. Guide bobbin onto center pin of bobbin case.
2. Pull thread through slot.
3. Pull thread under tension spring.
4. Holding latch, position case into shuttle, release latch.



THREADING UPPER MACHINE



Place thread on spool pin as shown with thread coming from the back of the spool. Draw thread through the top thread guides. Holding the spool stationary with the right hand, pull the end of the thread between the tension discs as shown. Pull the spring wire loop up and past the top hook until the thread can be slipped into the hook (See Fig. 1). When the thread is released, the spring wire loop will return to position (See Fig. 2) with thread in proper place. Release spool of thread and continue to thread machine exactly as shown. Needle must always be threaded in direction as shown in Fig. 3.

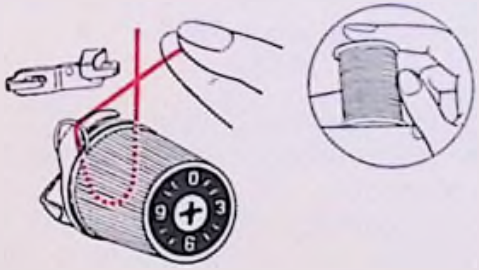


Fig. 1

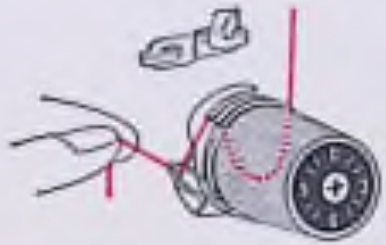


Fig. 2

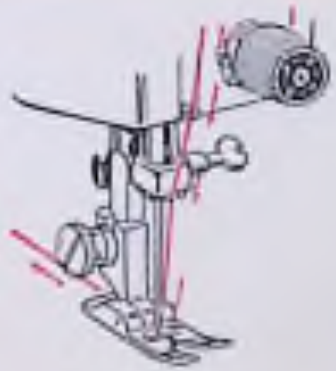
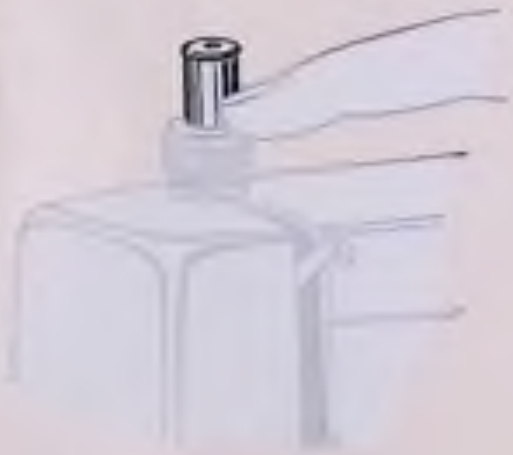


Fig. 3

PICKING UP BOBBIN THREAD

Raise presser foot lever.
Hold needle thread loosely in left hand and rotate hand wheel toward you one complete turn.
Bring bobbin thread up by pulling upper thread.
(See illustration).
Place threads back under presser foot.



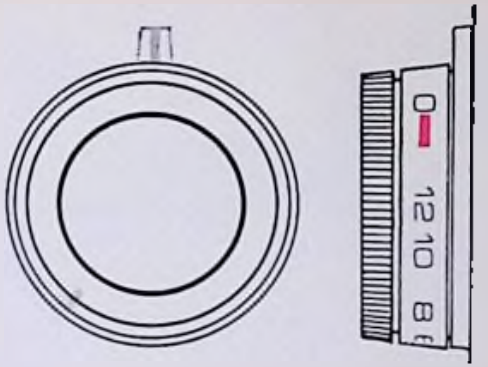
ADJUSTING THE PRESSURE OF THE PRESSER FOOT

Push down outer ring of presser foot knob (See illustration). This will release pressure of presser foot. To increase pressure, push down inner pin until suitable pressure is obtained.

When sewing multiple thickness or heavy material, reduce the pressure. Increase it when sewing sheer fabrics.

Insufficient pressure may cause skipped stitches or difficulty in guiding the fabric. If feed dog or presser foot marks appear on the fabric, reduce the pressure.

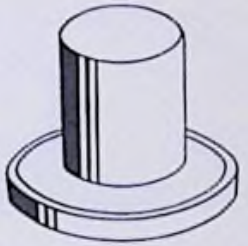
SETTING STITCH LENGTH



Turn stitch length control to the desired point between 0 and 6. The red mark indicates the setting for a satin stitch. This will vary slightly depending upon the type of material to be sewn. The 6 setting is the longest stitch. The size of the stitch selected will depend on the fabric sewn.

Straight stitching is done with stitch width control on the red "S" setting.

REVERSE STITCHING



It is best to begin and end seams with a few stitches taken in reverse. This is called back tacking. Back tacking fastens the ends of the seams firmly and prevents raveling.

When reverse stitching is needed, push the control and hold there during sewing. The fabric will immediately start feeding backwards and seam will be fastened.

BASTING

For accomplishing quicker, more even and firmer basting, we suggest you regulate the machine in the following manner; Set stitch length at 6 for the longest possible stitch. Basting is easily removed by pulling bottom thread.

If you prefer to use pins for basting, your KENMORE will sew over the pins. Be sure to keep the pins at right angles to the seam and the head of the pin away from the presser foot. Also reduce pressure on presser foot.

ADJUSTING TENSIONS

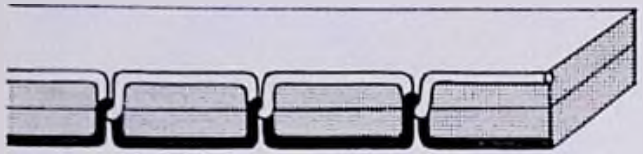


Fig. 1

A perfect stitch will have threads locked between the two layers of fabric with no loops on top or bottom. (Refer to page 23)

PROBLEM **REMEDY**

2 Upper thread too tight

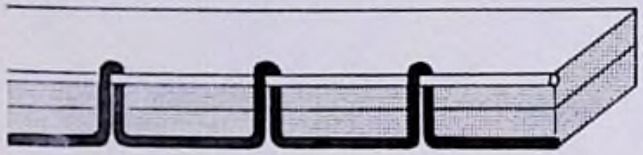
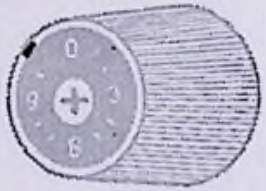


Fig. 2



Decrease Tension

3 Upper thread too loose

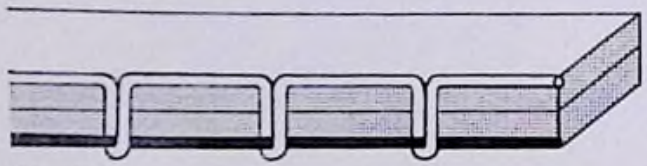
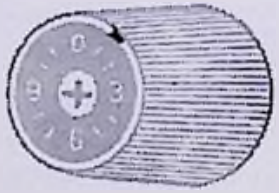


Fig. 3



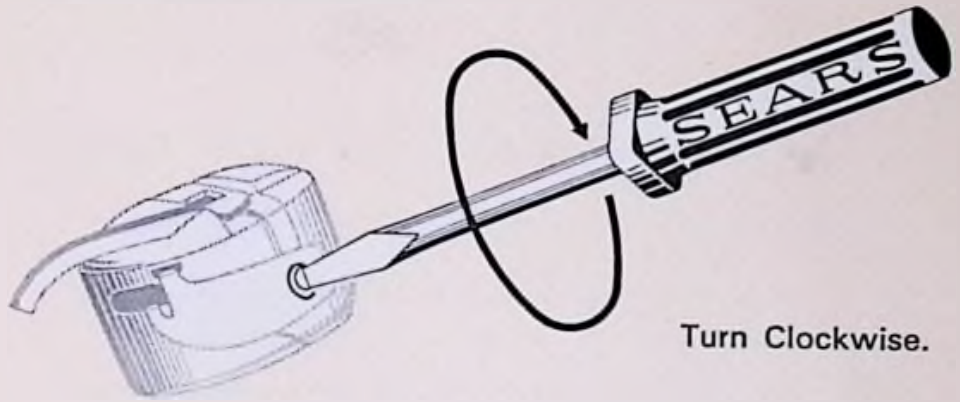
Increase Tension

When stitching is unsatisfactory as in figures 2 and 3, adjust the upper thread tension. Lower thread tension requires adjustment less frequently than the upper thread tension.

When stitch is satisfactory as in figure 1, and seam is badly puckered, the cause may be tight tensions and both upper and lower may be adjusted. (See page 23)

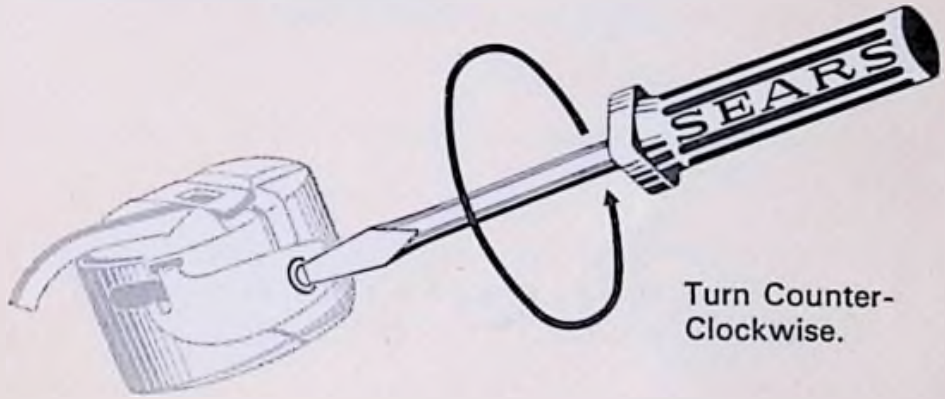
When adjusting the tension on the bobbin case, make slight adjustments with a screw driver. (See page 23)

INCREASE TENSION



Turn Clockwise.

DECREASE TENSION



Turn Counter-Clockwise.

INSERTING AND REMOVING THE MATERIAL

For all kinds of sewing, consult chart on page 5.

Before placing the material on the machine see that:

* The presser foot and needle clamp screws are both tight.
* The size of needle and thread suit the kind of work to be done.
* The needle and take-up lever are at their highest position.
* The tensions have been properly adjusted.
* The ends of the threads have been drawn about 4 inches to the rear of the machine.
* The feed dogs are up.
* Stitch length and width controls are set at desired settings.

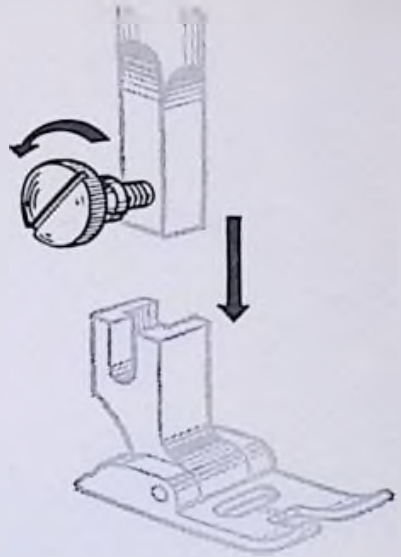
Experiment by sewing on the fabric to be used to determine tension adjustments and correct stitch settings.

Place material under the presser foot, insert the needle into the material by turning the hand wheel toward you, lower presser foot and start sewing. To facilitate placement of heavy fabrics under the presser foot, the presser foot lever can be raised beyond the normal "up" position.

To remove the work, first turn hand wheel toward you until needle is at its highest position, then raise the presser foot draw material to the rear and cut off excess thread with the thread cutter located on the presser bar.

IMPORTANT: Always turn the hand wheel toward you! When machine is not being used, place a piece of material over the feed dog and lower the presser foot. Always have fabric under the presser foot when operating the machine. Operating threaded machine without fabric will cause it to jam by forcing thread into the shuttle. See pages 28 & 29.

CHANGING THE PRESSER FOOT



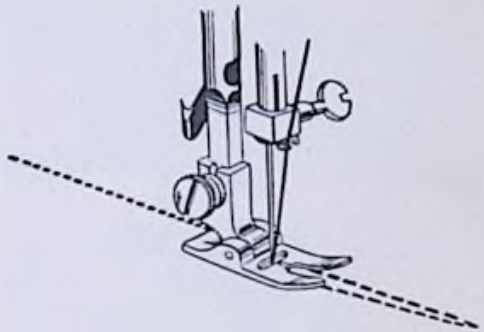
The various attachment feet available for certain kinds of work are to be fastened to the presser bar.

To attach the foot, raise the presser bar to its highest position by raising the presser foot lever. Loosen the presser foot thumb screw, choose the proper foot, insert from the front. Tighten the screw using the large screw driver and make sure that the foot is secure.

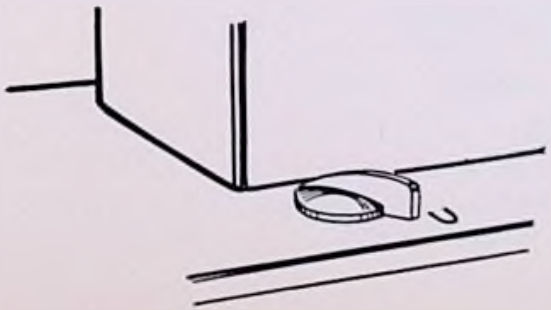
TURNING A CORNER

Stop sewing machine with needle in fabric. Raise presser foot. Turn fabric. Lower presser foot and continue stitching.

FASTENING A SEAM

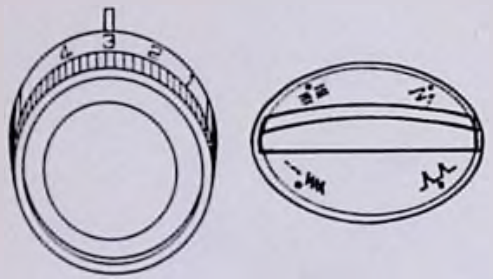


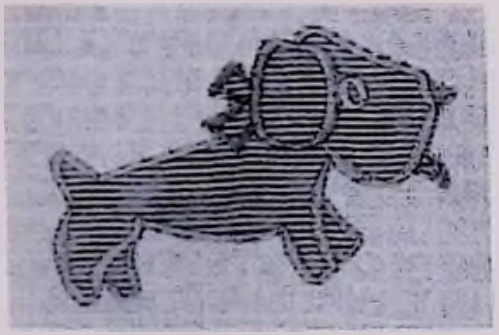
Be sure both threads are drawn back under the presser foot. Lower needle into fabric about ½ inch from beginning of seam. Push the reverse stitch control for reverse stitching. Stitch in reverse until needle reaches beginning of seam. Release the reverse stitch control for forward stitching and complete seam. When you reach the end, push the reverse stitch control and sew back over ½ inch of completed seam.



FEED DOG CONTROL

The feed dog control knob is situated on the right front of machine bedplate. When knob is turned to the left, feed dogs drop and do not pull material. This allows the operator freedom of movement of material, as for darning. For regular sewing, turn knob to the right, "U" (Feed dogs up).





ZIGZAG CONTROL

SETTING STITCH WIDTH

Special Stitch Dial	--- WW
Stitch Width Control	1 to 4
Stitch Length Control	Red Zone to 6

Straight stitching is done with stitch width control set on red S setting.

APPLIQUE

Special Stitch Dial	--- WW
Stitch Width Control	2 to 4
Stitch Length Control	Red Zone

Baste cutout applique to fabric. Set the machine as shown above. Zigzag stitch around applique completely covering the raw edge.

SEWING ON LACE

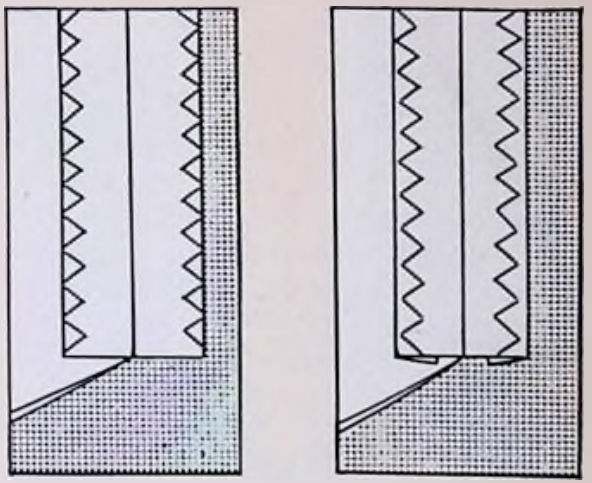
Special Stitch Dial	--- WW
Stitch Width Control	2
Stitch Length Control	12 to 8

Set machine as shown above.
Place fabric under the presser foot and position lace ¼ inch from edge of fabric. Position fabric and lace so that right stitch catches left edge of lace. Continue stitching so that edge of lace is overcast.

OVERCASTING

Special Stitch Dial	---
Stitch Width Control	4
Stitch Length Control	8

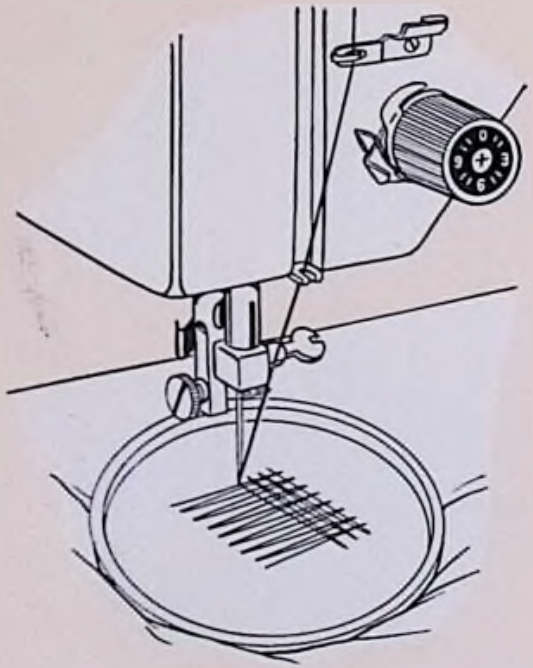
Zigzag stitch around raw edge of fabric to completely cover the edge.

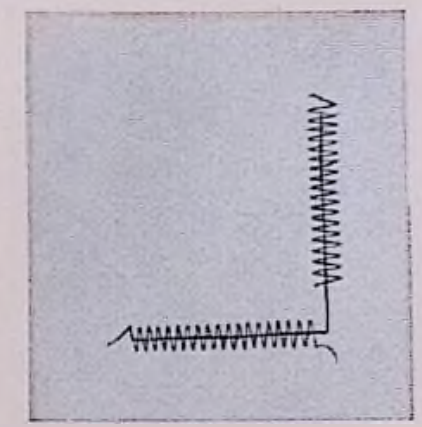


WRITING AND MONOGRAMMING

Special Stitch Dial	---
Stitch Width Control	1 to 4

Draw initials or words to be sewn on fabric and fit fabric into embroidery hoops. Writing is done with either zigzag or straight stitching. Remove presser foot. Set stitch width for straight or zigzag stitches as desired. Slip hoop and fabric under the needle, lower presser bar and take one stitch to raise bobbin thread through fabric. Using a medium speed, stitch along marked outline, guiding fabric carefully by hands.





DARNING

Special Stitch Dial	---
Feed Dog Control	Left

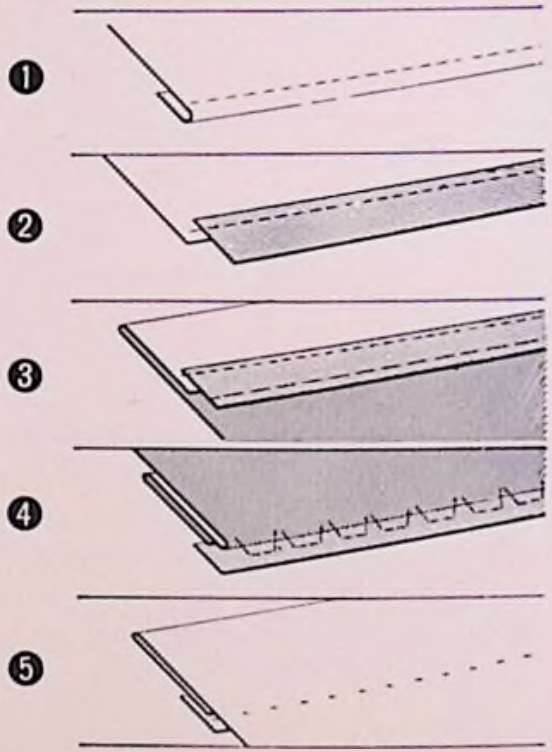
Remove presser foot. Stretch fabric between embroidery hoops and place under needle. Draw the bobbin thread up through fabric by holding the upper thread and taking one stitch at the spot where you wish to begin darning. Lower presser bar. Start sewing at a medium machine speed. Move the fabric back and forth with a steady rhythm to cover the darning area. Then turn the fabric and sew another layer of stitching at right angles to the first. Move the fabric fast for long stitches, slowly for short stitches.

If you wish to darn without using an embroidery hoop, attach zigzag foot, drop feed dog and push down outer ring of pressure regulator thereby releasing the pressure on the presser foot.

MENDING

Special Stitch Dial	
Stitch Width	4
Stitch Length	Red Zone

Position tear under needle and stitch along the straight tear catching sides of material. When mending a three cornered tear, stitch from each end to center.



SEWING ON BUTTONS

Special Stitch Dial --- ⋀⋀
Feed Dogs Down

Align two holes of button with slot of presser foot and lower foot to hold securely. Drop feed dog. Turn hand wheel by hand until needle point is just above button. Adjust stitch width so that needle will align with a hole of button. Turn hand wheel again by hand so that needle goes into second hole, readjust stitch width by hand so that needle goes into second hole, readjust stitch width if necessary. Stitch a number of times, turning hand wheel manually. Finish sewing with an extra 2 inches of thread, draw thread to reverse side and tie securely.

If using a 4 hole button, repeat the above procedure.

NOTE: To make a small thread shank when sewing on a flat button, place a straight pin or needle between the holes of the button.

BLIND STITCHING

Special Stitch Dial ⋀⋀
Stitch Width Control 2 - 3
(May vary depending upon type of material)
Stitch Length Control 12 - 8

1. Prepare the hem with a turned and edgestitched finish, or
2. Apply seam tape along the raw edge with either straight or zigzag stitching.
3. Turn hem and baste about ⅛ inch from the edge of the seam tape using longest stitch on the sewing machine.
4. Fold garment back along basting line and stitch along garment fold.
5. Remove basting and press hem. The basting step may be eliminated in a straight hem.

BUTTONHOLE MAKING

Always make a practice buttonhole using the fabric in your garment. Try the buttonhole with the button you will use.

Use an interfacing between the layers of fabric - tissue paper can be used and torn away after the stitching.

For heavier weight fabrics, loosen your top tension slightly and use a wider stitch width setting.

needle comes up from left.

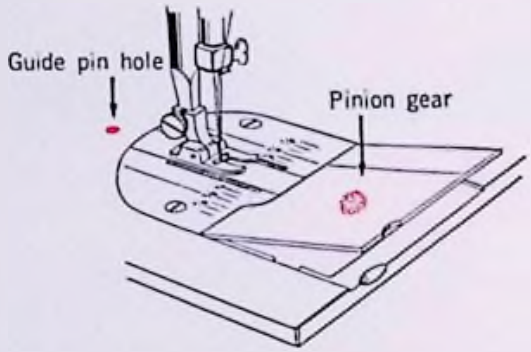
SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial	---
Stitch Width Control	1 to 1½
Feed Dogs	Down
Zigzag Presser Foot	

1/4

2) stitch tension - 1/4 turn on #1
reset - 1/4 - 2nd time

❶

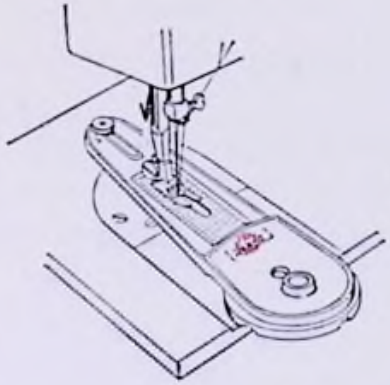


Remove regular cover plate and insert buttonhole cover plate.

❷

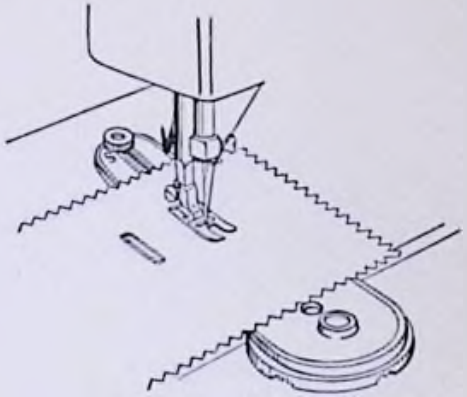
Select desired size of buttonhole by turning disc as shown. Length of buttonhole appears in window on top side of guide plate. Screw guide pin on guide plate into guide pin hole on machine bed.

❸

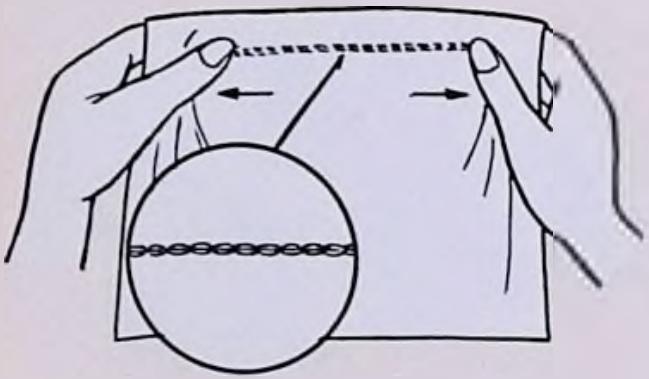


Pull guide plate all the way forward so that guide pin is at S. This will enable you to start at one end of the buttonhole. Drop guide plate into place over the pinion gear.

❹



Pick up bobbin thread through guide plate and draw threads to back. Drop presser foot and start sewing.



STRETCH STITCHING

Special Stitch Dial	⠿
Stitch Width Control	Red S
Stitch Length Control	6 10

Use this stretch stitch with knitted fabric and other fabrics that stretch. Sew as you do a regular straight stitch seam. The machine will make triple lock stitches back and forth which gives the stretch to the seam.

This stitch enables you to press open your seam as with any straight stitched seam. The seam will stretch with the fabric without breaking the thread.

This is also a good stitch to use on curved seams that will receive a great deal of strain when worn, such as in children's shorts and slacks as well as adult sport clothes.

ADJUSTING YOUR SEWING MACHINE FOR GOOD STITCHES

When your sewing machine does not sew a properly locked stitch, check the following:

1. Insert a new needle of the correct size for the thread and fabric you are using. Consult chart on page 5 for needle size.
2. The upper and bobbin thread should be matched in size and type.
3. Check threading carefully. See page 9.
4. Check the thread tension balance. Use mercerized thread, and a correct size needle for the fabric you are using. Do not try this test with synthetic thread as it will not break.

   Begin with a full bobbin, properly threaded into the case. Set the stitch length at about 12 stitches per inch. Fold a 6" square of your fabric in half diagonally, forming a triangle. Make a line of stitching ½" from fold.

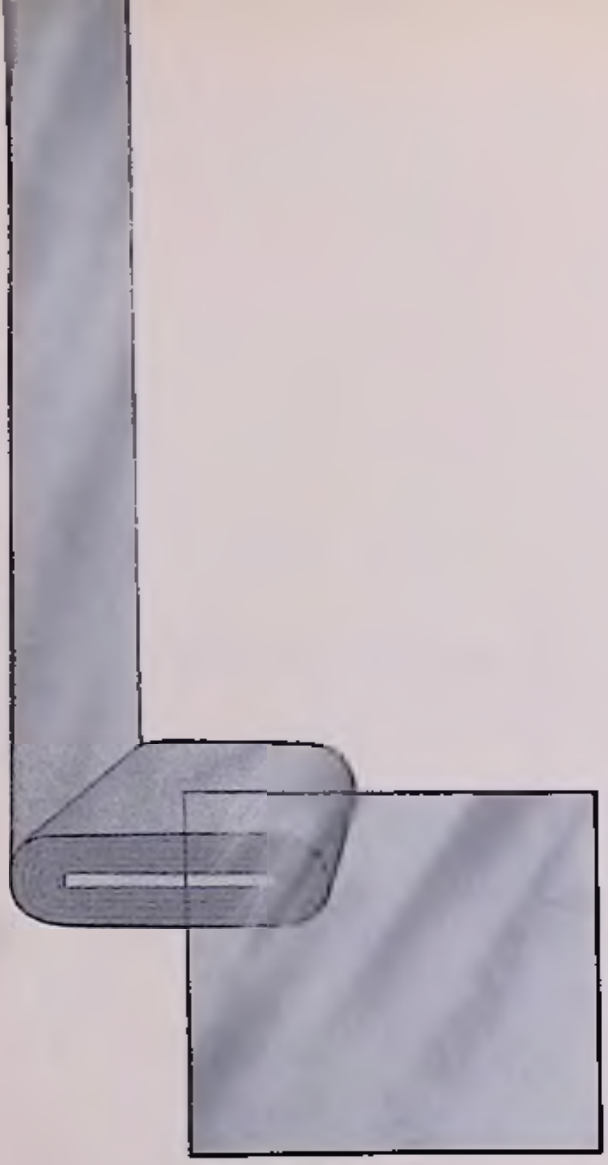
   a. If seam is puckered - both tensions are too tight.
   b. If the bottom thread lays on the fabric - tighten upper thread tension, and repeat test. See page 12, Figure 3.
   c. If the top thread lays on the fabric - loosen upper thread tension, and repeat test. See page 12, Figure 2.

   Grasp the stitching and pull with a snap to make threads break.

   a. If both threads break - tensions are balanced.
   b. If neither thread breaks - both tensions are too loose.
   c. If upper thread breaks - loosen upper tension.
   d. If lower thread breaks - tighten upper tension.

Both threads do not have to break at the same place, but they should break on the same snap.

Bobbin tension may be reset by the following procedure. Start with a loose bobbin thread tension. Tighten the spring screw gradually until bobbin case and full bobbin can be gently lifted from your hand by the end of the bobbin thread.



SYNTHETICS

Your KENMORE will sew all the new fabrics of synthetic fiber, such as nylon, *Orlon, **Dacron, rayon, acetate, blends of these, and combinations of synthetic and natural fibers. When stitching a fabric of blended or combined fibers, handle it as you would a material of the fiber present in the largest percentage. For example, a fabric woven of 60% Orlon and 40% silk should be handled as one made entirely of Orlon.

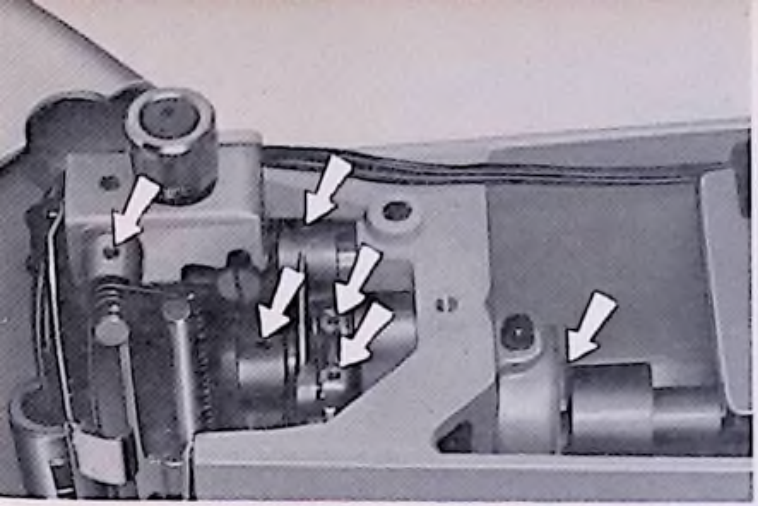
When stitching a fabric that is over 50% synthetic fiber, remember:

a. Select patterns of the loose fitting type with cap or kimono sleeves, because most synthetic fiber fabrics cannot be eased with steam pressing, and are not absorbent.
b. Use a synthetic thread.
c. Use a fine needle as recommended in chart on page 5.
d. Wind the bobbin in the usual way, but do not pass thread between tension discs. Guide thread by hand for a smoothly wound bobbin.
e. Choose the stitch length that gives the most satisfactory seam.
f. Check thread tensions by sewing on a double thickness of the fabric to be used. Usually the upper thread tension must be loosened. Sometimes both bobbin and upper thread tensions must be loosened (page 12, 13).

SEWING ON PLASTIC FILMS

Set the machine with normal thread tensions and a large size stitch. Use a fine needle and mercerized thread. Hold plastic pieces together with cellophane tape or paper clips rather than pins. Sew corners slightly rounded rather than square.

*Trademark for Dupont's Acrylic fiber. **Trademark for Dupont's polyester fiber.



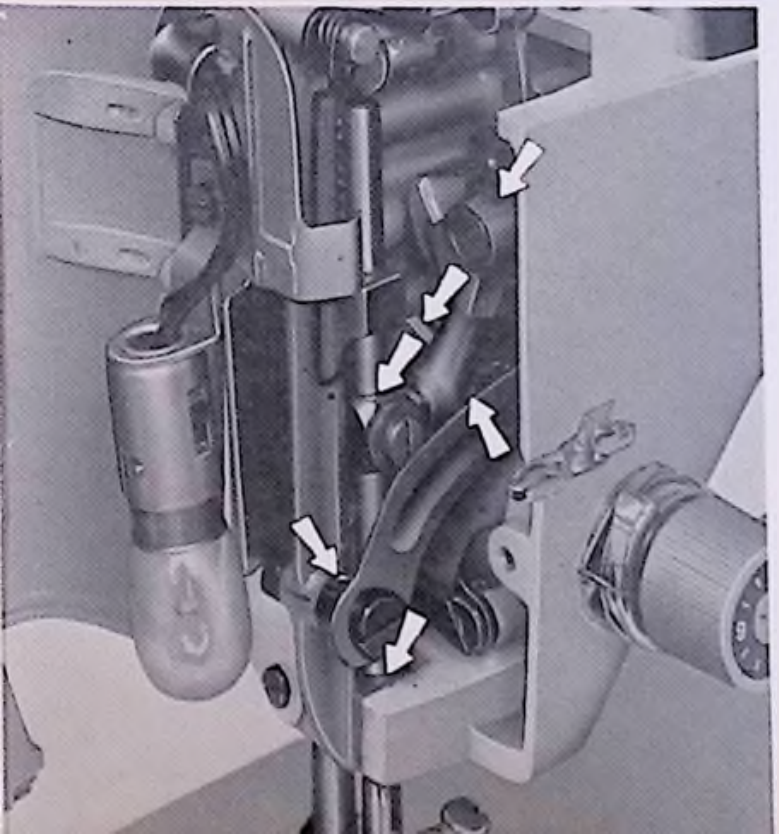


Fig. A

REPLACEMENT OF THE BELT

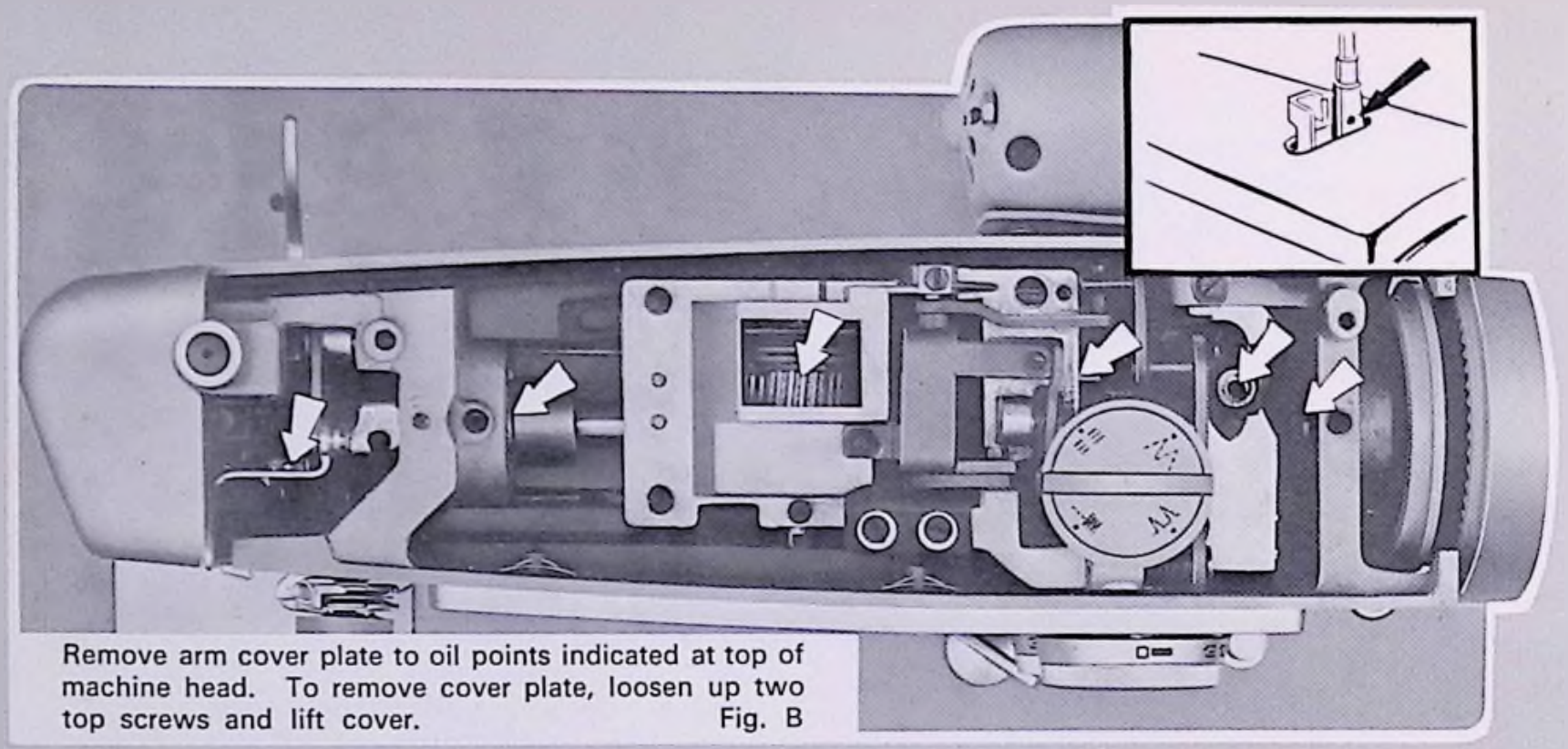
Push motor against machine and remove belt from motor pulley. Let motor down gently. Pull belt out over hand wheel. Install new belt reversing the above procedure.

CLEANING AND OILING

Keep the moving parts free from dust and thread for quiet and efficient operation. Cleaning should be done with a small brush.

When machine runs hard or makes excessive noise, place a drop of KENMORE sewing machine oil at the points indicated in figs. A B, & C. (pages 25, 26, 27)

Swing hinged face cover plate open to oil points indicated at end of machine head.

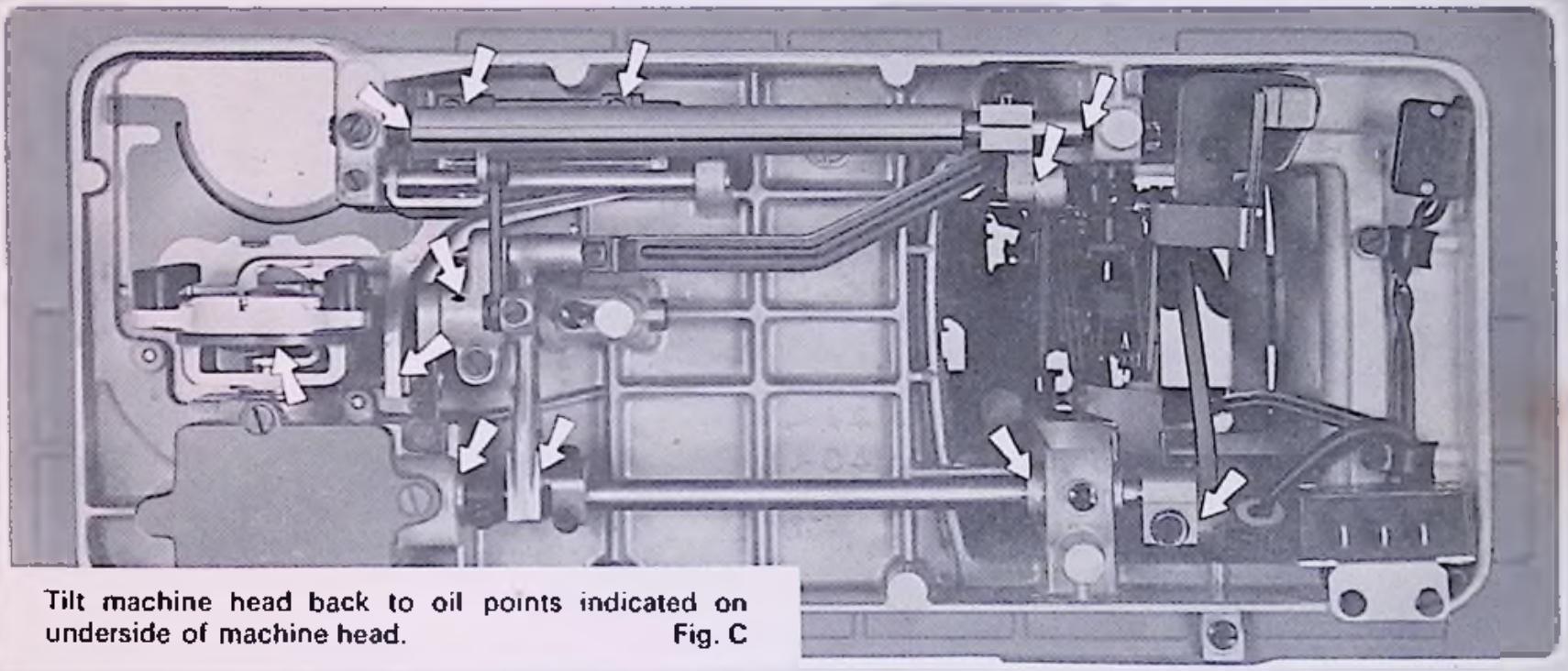


Remove arm cover plate to oil points indicated at top of machine head. To remove cover plate, loosen up two top screws and lift cover. Fig. B

It may be necessary to clean the shuttle area occasionally.

1. Raise the needle bar to its highest point and remove bobbin case.
2. Push levers sideways from the shuttle assembly and lift shuttle race cover and shuttle out by the center pin.
3. Clean the shuttle race of any lint or small particles of thread with a small brush.
4. Put a drop of oil on the center pin of the shuttle and on shuttle race (see arrows).

Shuttle Assembly



Tilt machine head back to oil points indicated on underside of machine head. Fig. C

Shuttle Race Cover

Shuttle

Shuttle Race

To reassemble, hold shuttle by center pin and fit carefully into assembly opposite the shuttle driver. Slip shuttle race cover into place. Snap the levers into position.

Occasionally, remove the needle plate and clean feed dogs with a soft brush.

WHAT TO DO

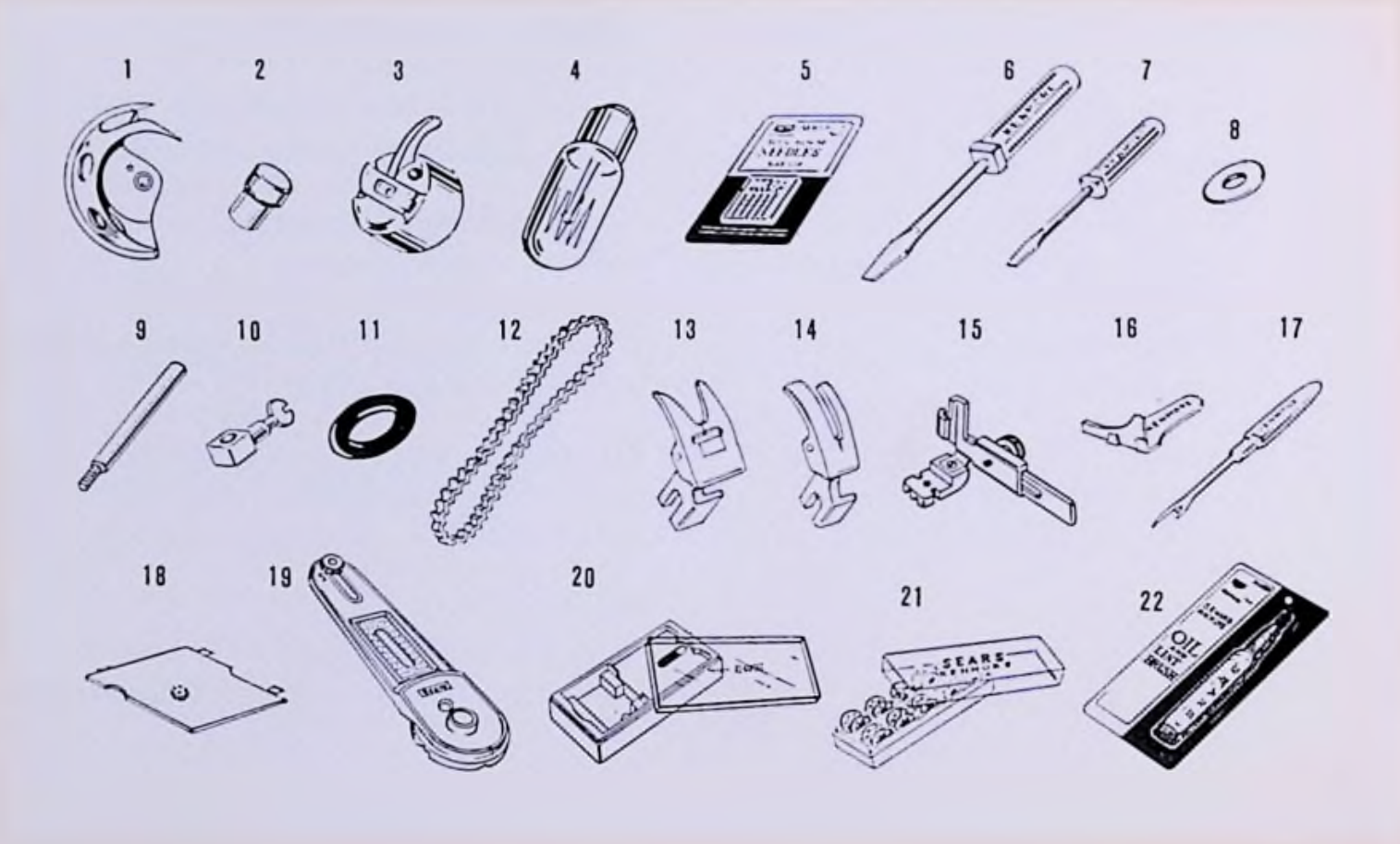
PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Irregular Stitches	Incorrect size needle.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric (page 5).
	Improper threading.	Rethread machine (page 9).
	Loose upper thread tension.	Tighten upper thread tension (page 12).
	Pulling fabric.	Do not pull fabric; guide it gently.
	Light pressure on presser foot.	Increase pressure on presser foot (page 10).
	Loose presser foot.	Reset presser foot (page 15).
	Unevenly wound bobbin.	Rewind bobbin (page 7).
Breaking Needle	Pulling fabric.	Do not pull fabric; guide it gently.
	Incorrect size needle.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabirc (page 5).
	Incorrect setting of needle.	Reset needle (page 5).
	Loose presser foot.	Reset presser foot (page 15).
Bunching of Thread	Upper and lower threads not drawn back under presser foot.	Draw both threads back under presser foot (page 10).
	Feed dogs down.	Raise feed dogs (page 15).
Puckering	Incorrect thread tension(s).	Reset thread tension(s) (pages 12, 13).
	Light pressure on presser foot.	Increase pressure on presser foot (page 10).
	Using two different sizes of kinds of thread.	Upper thread and bobbin thread should be same size and kind.
	Bent or blunt needle.	Insert new needle (page 5).
	Loose presser foot.	Reset presser foot (page 15).
	Fabric too sheer or too soft.	Use underlay of tissue paper or terleton when stitching.

WHAT TO DO

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Skipping Stitches	Incorrect size needle.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric (page 5).
	Bent or blunt needle.	Insert new needle (page 5).
	Incorrect setting of needle.	Reset needle (page 5).
	Tight upper thread tension.	Loosen upper thread tension (page 12).
	Light pressure on presser foot.	Increase pressure on presser foot (page 10).
Breaking Upper Thread	Starting to stitch too fast.	Start to stitch at medium speed.
	Improper threading.	Rethread machine (page 9).
	Tight upper thread tension.	Loosen upper thread tension (page 12).
	Incorrect size needle.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric (page 5).
	Sharp eye in needle.	Insert the new needle (page 5).
Breaking Bobbin Thread	Improper bobbin case threading.	Check bobbin case threading (page 8).
	Tight bobbin thread tension.	Loosen bobbin thread tension (page 13).
	Lint in bobbin case or shuttle.	Clean bobbin case and shuttle (pages 26, 27).
Fabric not Moving	Feed dogs down.	Raise feed dogs (page 15).
	Light pressure on presser foot.	Increase pressure on presser foot (page 10).
	Threads knotted under fabric.	Place both threads back under presser foot before beginning to stitch (page 10).
Machine Jamming (Knocking Noise)	Thread caught in shuttle.	Disassemble and clean shuttle (pages 26, 27).

PARTS LIST

All parts listed here may be ordered through your nearest Sears or Simpsons - Sears retail store, catalog sales office or mail order house.



When ordering these parts, please be sure to mention the following references:

1. Model & serial numbers of machine shown on the nomenclature plate. See page 2.
2. Parts number (s) and description (s) here.

When ordering by mail, prices will be furnished on request, or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

Ref. #	Part #	Description
1	47	Shuttle
2	1222	Bobbin winder tension disc
3	6510	Bobbin case
4	6797	Light bulb
5	*6740	# 9 Single needles in orange case
	*6741	#11 Single needles in yellow case
	*6742	#14 Single needles in red case
	*6743	#16 Single needles in green case
	*6744	#18 Single needles in blue case
6	3015	Large screw driver
7	3016	Small screw driver
8	2273	Nylon disc
9	8286	Thread spool pin
10	26929	Needle clamp
11	1939	Bobbin winder rubber ring
12	6912	Motor belt
13	9363	Standard zigzag foot
14	6873	Straight stitch foot
15	6757	Zipper foot
16	6864	Needle threader
17	6861	Buttonhole opener
18	35081	Buttonhole cover plate
19	28889	Buttonhole guide plate
20	35114	Buttonhole and accessory case
21	*6862	Bobbin box with 10 bobbins
22	*6889	Sewing machine oil and lint brush

*These items are not furnished with the machine, but may be ordered per instructions above.

MEMO

Tension - 3½-4

Q pad + needles for Top stitching

Zipper - right side first
(all measurements)

Invisible — right side to right side
hold open with stitching.
Turn zipper to other side
seam —
Regular pad to R. stitch

Double Needle - not more than ½ wide

OUR GUARANTEE TO YOU

Beginning with the first day of use in your home, we will repair defects in material or workmanship, free of charge, in accordance with the following schedule:

Sewing Machine Head	25 years
Electrical Equipment (consisting of motor, wiring, switch and speed control)	2 years

In addition, during the first ninety days, at no-charge, we will:

1. Provide mechanical service necessary for proper operation, except for normal customer maintenance.
2. Replace any belts, bobbin winder rubber rings, or light bulbs when returned to a Sears store.

When service is needed, simply contact our nearest store or service center throughout the United States or Canada.

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Your Sears merchandise takes on added value when you discover that Sears has over 2,000 Service Units throughout the country. Each has fully equipped trucks and is staffed by Sears-trained, professional technicians using Sears approved parts and methods.

If and when you need service, please be sure to mention the number shown on your nomenclature plate. See page 2.

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Printed in Japan Part No. 36329